OHIO

SURGICAL EQUIPMENT

MAGAZINE

OCTOBER, 1953

IN THIS ISSUE

Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center
Variety Children's Hospital
Mount Sinai Hospital
Mary Immaculate Hospital

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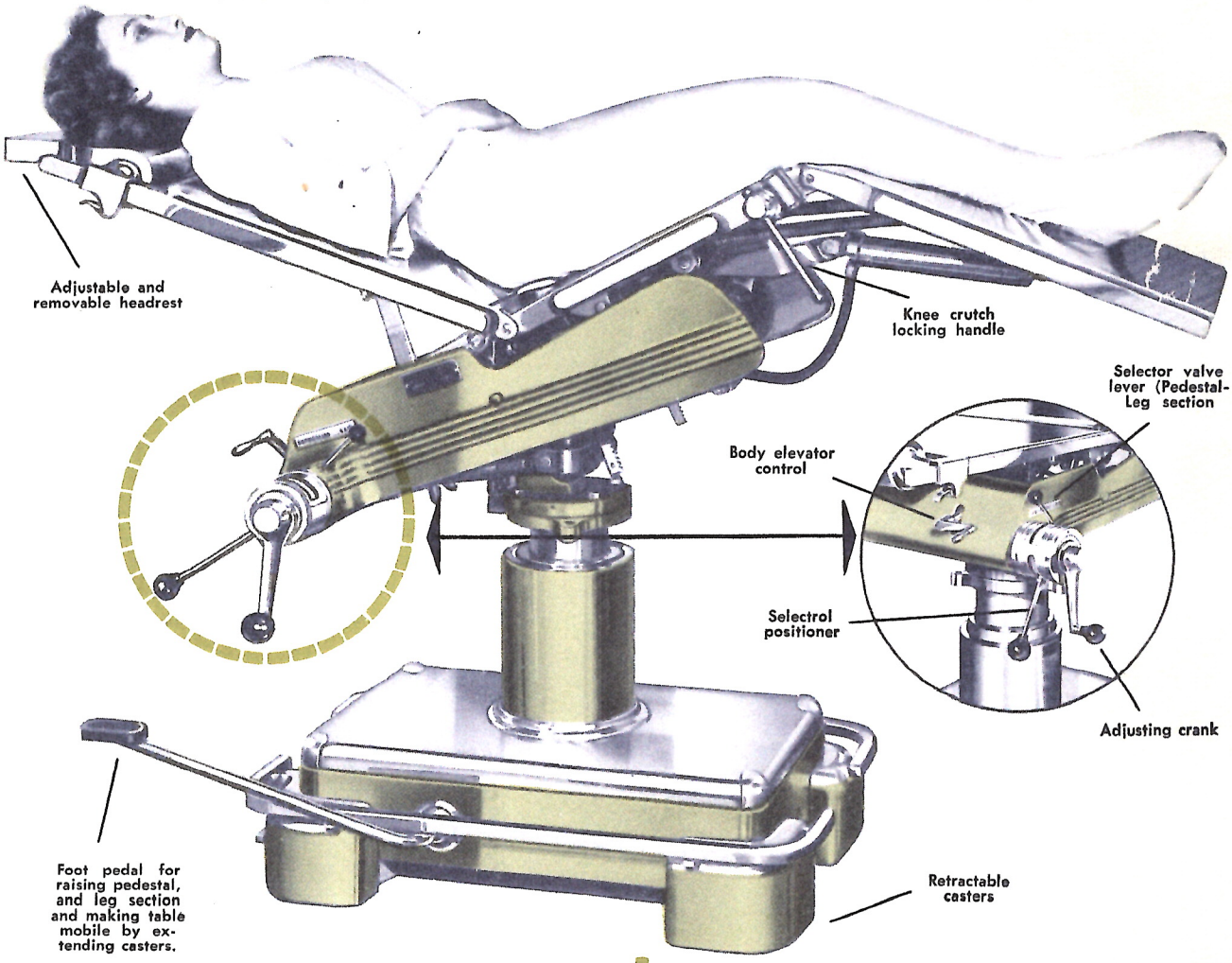
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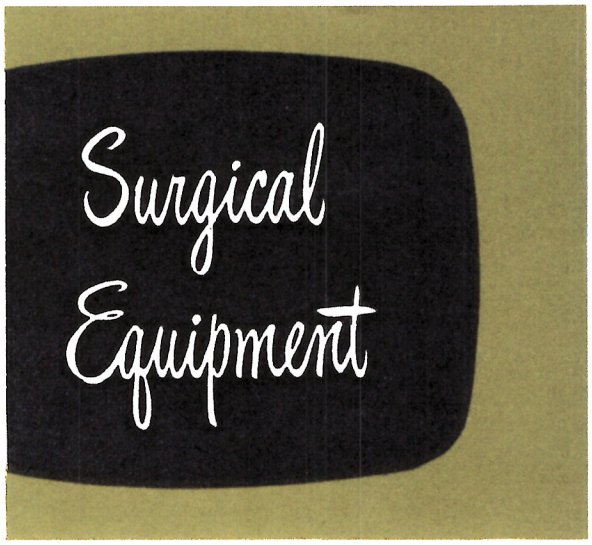

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• Not long ago we invited your comments on the value to you of Surgical Equipment magazine.

Judging from the number of "report cards" arriving and the favorable opinions expressed, we feel singularly pleased that we are reaching and serving so receptive a family of readers.

In some instances, specific suggestions were made for the inclusion of additional data which would prove helpful to certain groups within the hospital field. Many of these recommendations have definite practical value and future issues of our magazine will certainly reflect compliance with as many of these requests as possible.

We appreciate the time and thought represented by the many post cards filled in and returned to us with your comments. One of the ways we can keep in touch with your particular requirements is through the medium of correspondence or, occasionally, through personal interviews.

We believe that such interest on your part benefits all of us. As we strive to make Surgical Equipment magazine both interesting and informative, your suggestions aid us in achieving that goal.

THE EDITORS

COLUMBIA-PRESBYTERIAN

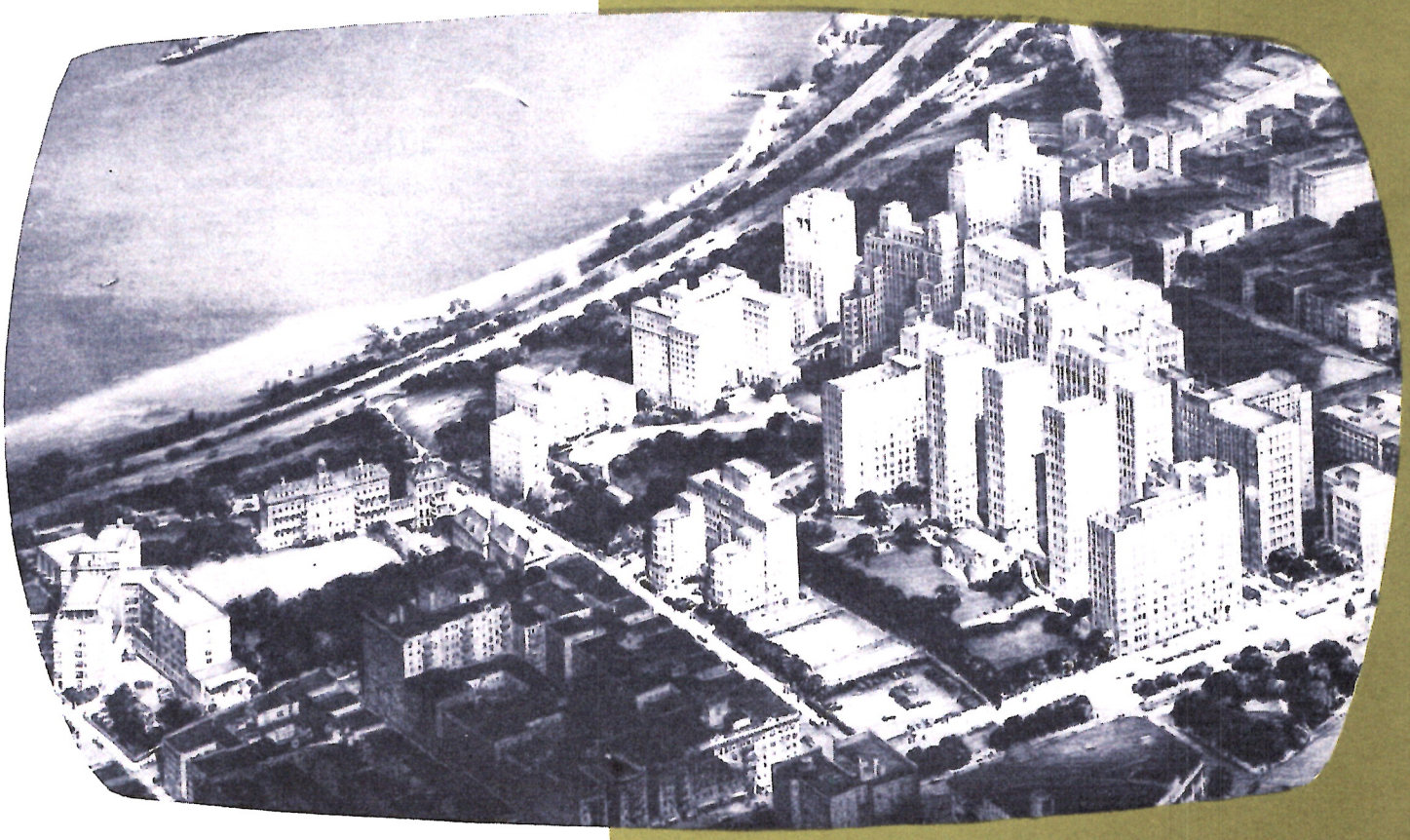
a city within a city and

The Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center — New York's first such center and one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the world — marks its twenty-fifth anniversary during October 1953.

Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia University, and Charles P. Cooper, president of The Presbyterian Hospital, recently issued a joint statement in which they asserted that the anniversary "provides an opportunity to both review the achievements of this union to date and to weigh its implications for the future. Certainly, Presbyterian Hospital and Columbia are greater institutions as a result of this partnership — but society has been the real beneficiary."

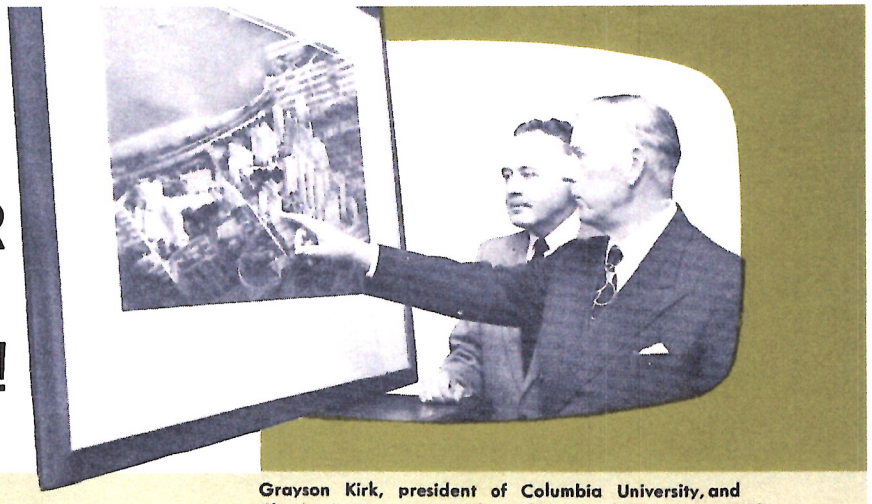
The original agreement as drawn up between Columbia University and The Presbyterian Hospital stated that the purpose of their alliance was "to secure the best obtainable treatment of the sick and injured and to provide for medical education and research of the highest type."

As a co-operative organization, it includes a medical school, a general hospital, research laboratories, and special hospitals,



MEDICAL CENTER

a great heart to match!



Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia University, and Charles P. Cooper, president of the Presbyterian Hospital

affording a high degree of efficiency in the study and practice of medicine, and great economy of operation. Here are trained the students and physicians; here the patient is provided with a highly skilled and competent staff; here are marked countless advances in the fields of medicine and surgery.

A city within a city, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center comprises the largest voluntary hospital in the country and one of the world's great medical schools.

Its buildings rise, inspiring strength, from a twenty-five acre site between Broadway and Riverside Drive at 168th Street, and include the Babies' Hospital, the Institute of Opthalmology, the Neurological Institute, the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, The Presbyterian Hospital, Harkness Pavilion, Sloane Hospital for Women, Squier Urological Clinic and Vanderbilt Clinic and the Mary Harkness Convalescent Home at Port Chester, N. Y., all units of The Presbyterian in the city of New York; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the School of Dental and Oral Surgery, the School of Nursing and the School of Public Health — all units of Columbia University; as well as Bard Hall, residence for medical students, Anna C. Maxwell Hall, the student nurse residence, and Harkness Memorial Hall, the apartment residence for graduate nurses.

Affiliated units at the Center include two municipal institutions, the Francis Delafield Hospital and the Washington Heights Health and Teaching Center, and one state institution, The New York State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital.

Some idea of the extent of its services can be appreciated by understanding that almost 7,000 men and women are an integral part of this great center where last year 35,151 patients were received, 3,696 babies were delivered — without a maternal mortality — and 4,570 surgical procedures were performed.

With the broadening concept of "total care" of the individual assuming an increasingly important role in medicine's advance, the great usefulness of the medical center can readily be seen. A hospital's function — far from being simply and solely the care of the acutely diseased or injured — concerns itself with many aspects of a patient's experience. Thus, medical care does not necessarily begin or end at the hospital door. Indeed, from the steadily evolving field of preventive medicine right through to the relatively new role of Social Service as a link between the patient's hospital stay and his socio-economic rehabilitation, the individual in need of medical care is being treated more and more from the "total care" viewpoint.

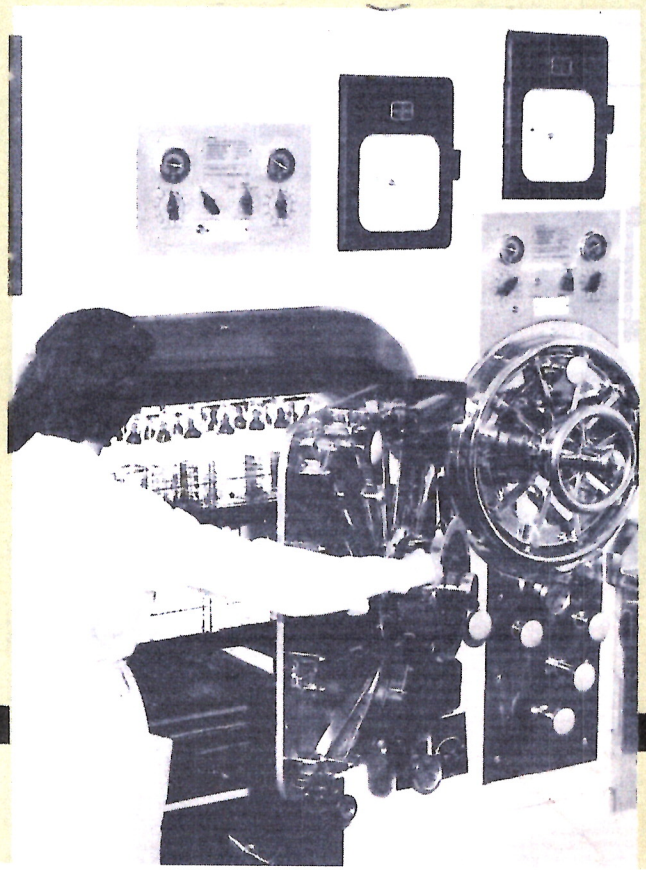
So it is that Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center serves a vast community, meeting the patient's daily needs with its care of the sick and injured, carrying on an untiring research program to advance scientific knowledge regarding the cause, prevention and treatment of disease, and training men and women in the professions of medicine, dentistry, nursing, public health and related fields.

A study of the Center's Annual Report for 1952 reveals data relative not only to the financial aspects of its operation, but a series of reports from the various Services that give the reader some idea of the magnitude of this installation.

To mention only a few: —

January of 1952 saw the separation of Anesthesiology, administratively, from the Surgical Service and establishment of it as a service in its own right, thus recognizing it as a specialty of such professional stature as to merit independent status. In the year 1952, approximately 21,000 anesthesias were administered, 678 diagnostic therapeutic nerve blocks were performed, and considerable research in methods and effects of anesthesia are being carried on by Staff members.

In the report of the Medical Service, mention is made of a



Formula Room Preparation — unsterile side. Ohio sterilizers equipped with STERITROL and streaming steam. Panel-covered opening at left for future rectangular sterilizer.

COLUMBIA-PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER

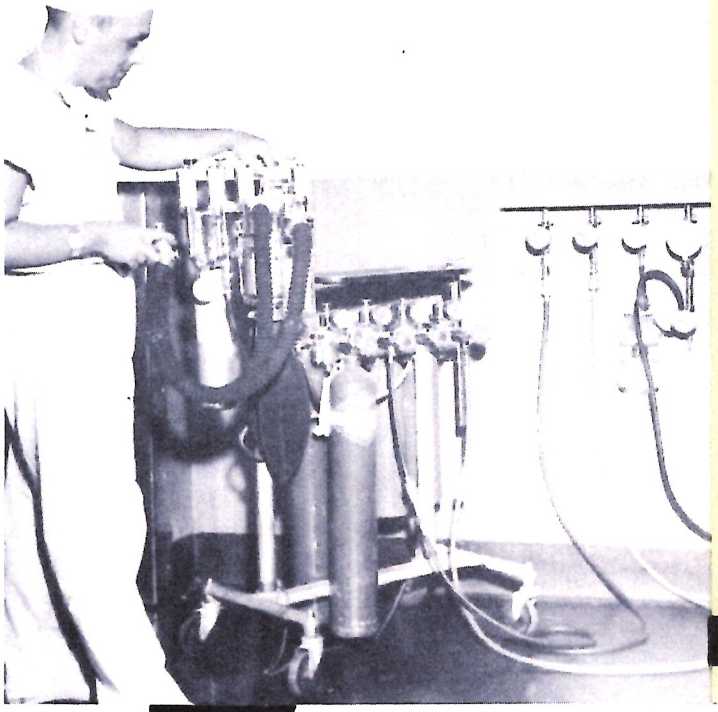
free Follow-up Clinic for patients who have been hospitalized in the wards. This clinic, established circa 1915, correlates what is termed a Unit History system. Obviously, over a period of almost forty years, a great body of material has been accumulated relating to the life history of disease, including valuable information relative to its prevention, control and care, and its general effects in the individual. Besides an extensive research program, the Medical Service has, yearly, a large number of visitors from foreign lands who, in the capacity of Visiting Scholars, have the privilege of observing the multiple aspects of hospital methods of care, and teaching and research in the Medical School, without assuming any laboratory or clinical responsibility.

Since the early fall of 1952 the Nursing Service has been developing the team method of patient care. This plan involves the co-operation of professional and non-professional nursing personnel in "planning, giving and evaluating patient-centered care to a specific group of patients." A pilot study made on two units proved so successful that the team type of service is being extended to other units as nurses' aides and other auxiliary workers can be trained through the special in-service program of fifteen hours in addition to the ten-hour basic course. As of December 31, 1952, the total number of nursing personnel in the Nursing Service was 1,105. Miss Margaret Eliot is Acting Director of this Service.

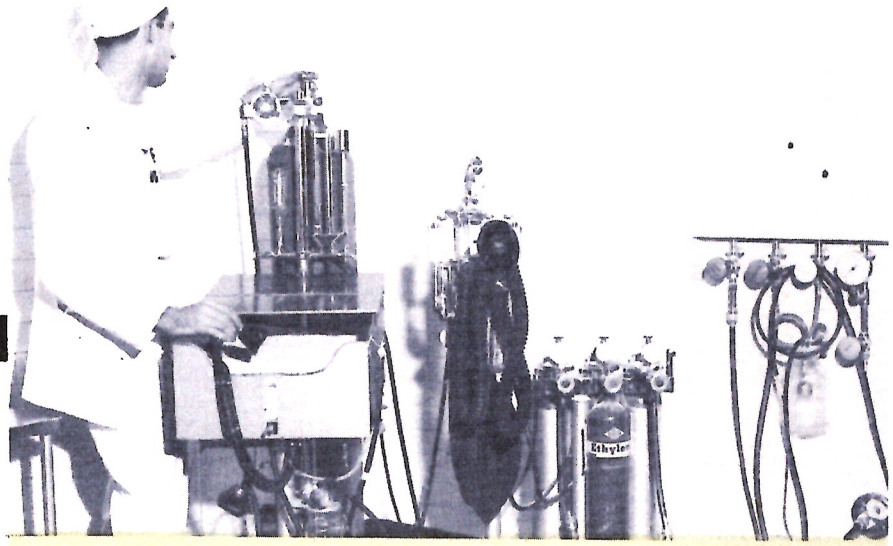
Although the complete absence of maternal mortality during the 1952 period, marking a "first" in the Center's history, is not unique, it is considered an outstanding achievement of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Service especially noteworthy because of the relatively high percentage of complicated cases having been referred to the Service. Besides the delivering of 3,696 patients last year, there was a total of 1,790 gynecological operations, and a research program encompassing an unusually wide field of topical material.

An endowed Speech and Hearing Clinic conducted as part of the Otolaryngological Service provides patients with care of such excellence that educators and specialists in this field come from all over the world to study it as a model audiology clinic.

The Surgical Service points out in its review of the past year's activities that the continuing numerical increase of



Anesthesia Room—Major O. R., 18th floor. Piped N_2O, O_2, Vacuum and Air. Dr. Herman Schwartz, Anesthesiologist.

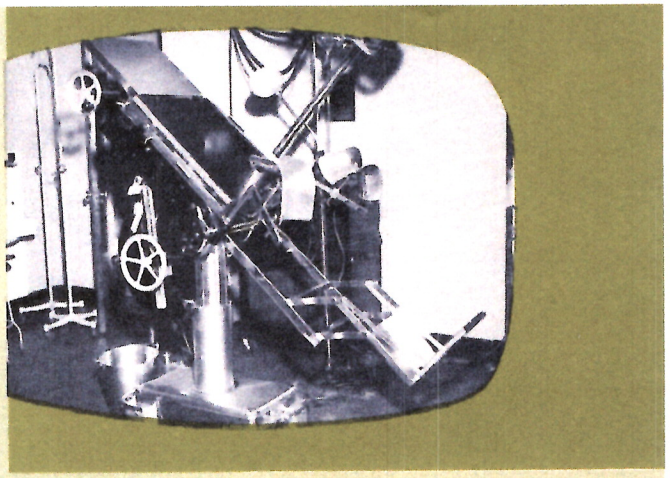


Sloane Hospital Delivery Room, 17th floor. N_2O, O_2 Vacuum and Air piped. Donald Stein, M. D., Anesthesiologist.

operations each year indicates only part of the picture of the service's expanding program. There has been an accompanying increase in the complexity of procedures, and a decrease in the hazards involved in operations which ten years or more ago were considered rare and dangerous.

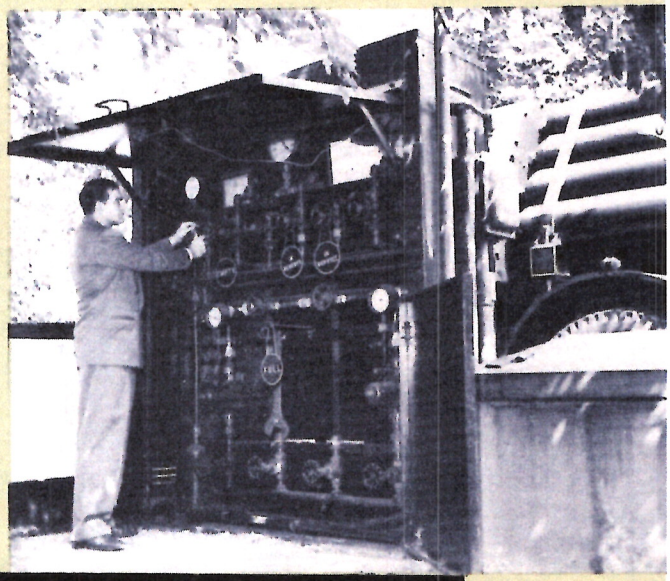
By no means all of the Center's services have been mentioned herein, nor any attempt made to describe the extent or type of research schedules engaged in by the great corps of Columbia-Presbyterian's men and women of science whose dedicated, tireless investigative activities contribute so much to the individual patient and to humankind.

The Ohio Chemical & Surgical Equipment Company, proud of the extensive use of its medical gases and equipment in the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, salutes it on its Twenty-fifth Anniversary, and expresses its wishes for the future in the words of the late Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler who said, "The important thing is to make it the best possible of its kind, and to so organize and equip it that the public health will receive new safeguards, that physicians and surgeons will be better trained year by year, and that the boundaries of scientific medicine will be steadily extended by active research workers."



Urology Department. A Sisk table is pictured here.

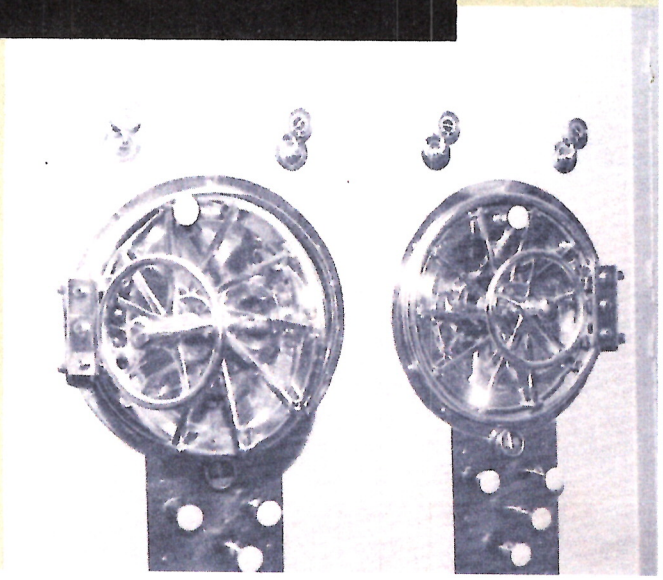
Ohio Bulk Oxygen trailer station, showing additional emergency cradle of oxygen cylinders hooked up to pipeline.



Bulk Oxygen control panel. Mr. John Bolger of the Engineering Department at the controls.

Sub-sterilizing room between operating rooms, 18th floor. Ohio sterilizers and warming cabinet are shown here.

Formula Room — sterile side. Sterilization of formulae has just been completed.



VARIETY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

Vacationers visiting Florida's famed Coral Gables often exclaim when they see the white-pillared portico of a low, rambling building situated on an expanse of green lawns in the Schenley Park area. Resembling a gracious Southern manor or an inviting resort hotel, it is, in fact, a hospital for crippled children — the Variety Children's Hospital. To thousands of Dade County residents it is more than a hos-

where youngsters who were carried in, run to meet their parents coming to take them home

pital; it is a heart-warming symbol of what can be accomplished through the purposeful efforts of citizens who have become aware of the needs of others less fortunate. Clubs, business men, housewives, children . . . just about everyone in Dade County at some time during the eleven-year campaign, from its inception in 1939 to the dedication date in 1950, has had a part in this wonderful enterprise.

Approaching the portico-shaded doorway, you will observe that from the three-story center section stretch two-story wings to the east and west, forming a graceful semi-T plan of fluid lines and a certain friendly warmth.

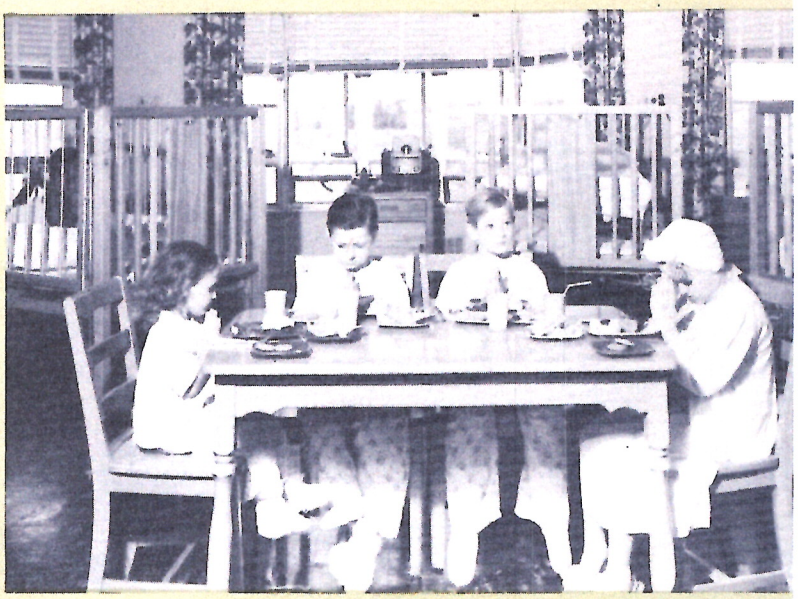
Designed by Stewart and Skinner, actual construction of the hospital began in June of 1940 and by October of that year it was estimated that 56% of the construction to date had been donated by the firms giving materials, equipment, supplies and time.

In spite of the well-planned campaigns over a ten-year period, it became apparent during the war years that many pledges could not be fulfilled; but a new campaign in late 1949 was successful and the building was completed.

Now, however, with construction completed and the resources exhausted, the continued financing of the hospital was a truly overwhelming problem. The men and women who had worked with such devotion to their cause decided they would ask the Variety Club of Miami to undertake the operation and maintenance of the hospital. So it was that Tent No. 33 Variety Clubs International, through its members and friends, assumed operation of the hospital which had been built by the people of South Florida.*

All children's diseases are treated at Variety, but the hospital's chief service centers around the care of crippled children. Because of its excellent facilities, adult polio and respiratory patients are also cared for here.

Southern states, with their semi-tropical climate, do not, as a rule, experience sharp late summer polio epidemics. Treatment planning can therefore be set on a fairly forseeable level. In departmental layout, however, provisions have been made to meet any sudden demands brought about by a polio epidemic. Wings or wards can be quickly converted into isolation areas and service and storage departments are as



Tracy B. Hare, a graduate of Northwestern University and a hospital consultant since 1935, is Administrator of Variety Children's Hospital.

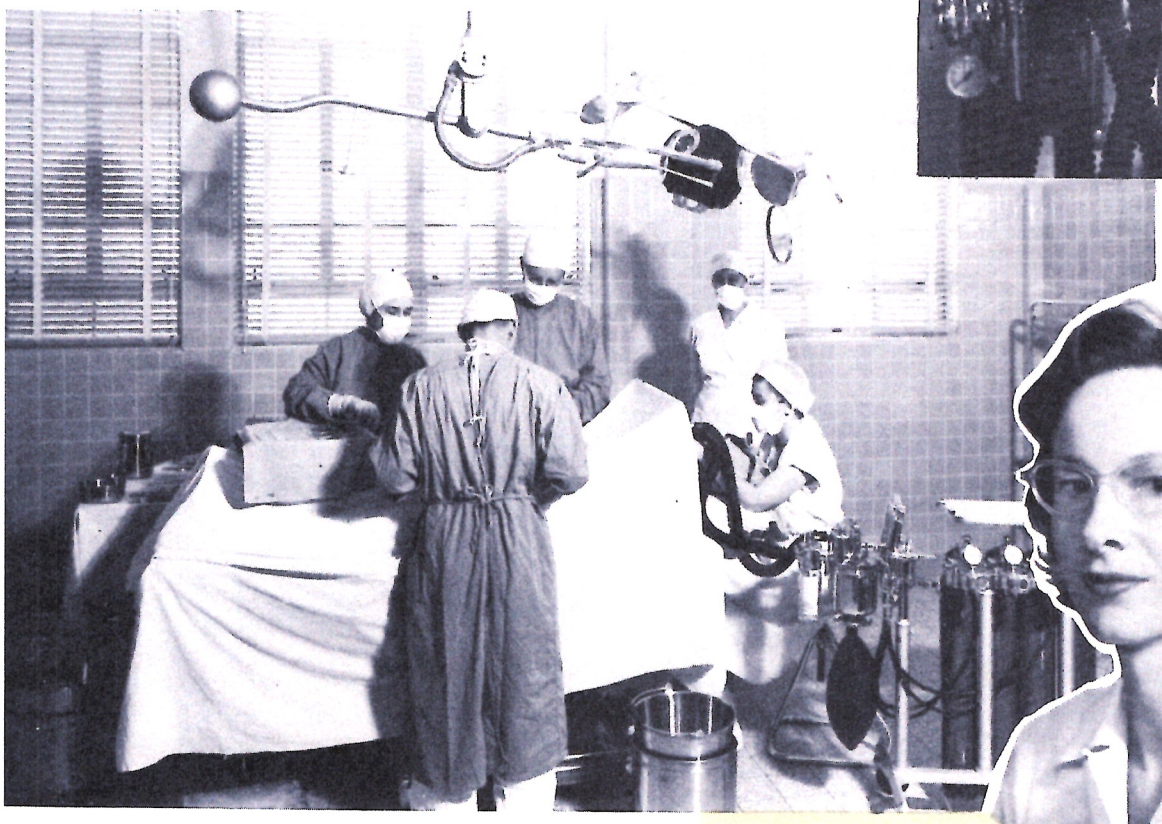
Editor's Note: Variety Club International, for the benefit of any who have not already experienced its warm friendship, is comprised of men and women connected in some way with show business. Its charitable activities began in a fittingly dramatic way when the manager of Pittsburgh's Sheridan Square Theatre discovered an abandoned baby at the stage door on Christmas Eve of 1928. He and eleven members of the newly-formed Variety Club undertook the child's welfare, and as the membership of the club spread from that first "tent" throughout the world, so has its devotion to answering the cries of the sick and needy.

VARIETY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

literally "central" as possible. Treatment, therefore, can be maintained smoothly and with the minimum of confusion.

The entire floor plan of the hospital has been designed with the emphasis on adapting environment to those victims of crippling diseases who have come for treatment. Rubber bumpers guard corridor walls from wheelchair scratches, and ramps join various floor levels. A therapy pool is installed on the ground level of the building's east wing and the Hubbard tanks, whirlpool baths and exercise areas are in use almost continually throughout the daylight hours.

Mrs. Alice Fisler is Anesthetist at Variety Children's Hospital.



An operation in progress. Both major surgeries are Ohio-equipped.

The operating room supervisor is Mrs. Helen Siel.

For excellence of equipment, both major surgeries, the orthopedic room, central supply and formula rooms at Variety Children's Hospital are outfitted *entirely* by Ohio Chemical.

With efficiency stressed, Variety still remains very much a *children's* hospital. Throughout the corridors, wards, and even treatment rooms, full-color Disney characters caper and grin down at the young patients. The main lobby could be the living room of a child's home, and a wide sunlit patio invites outdoor rest or activity.

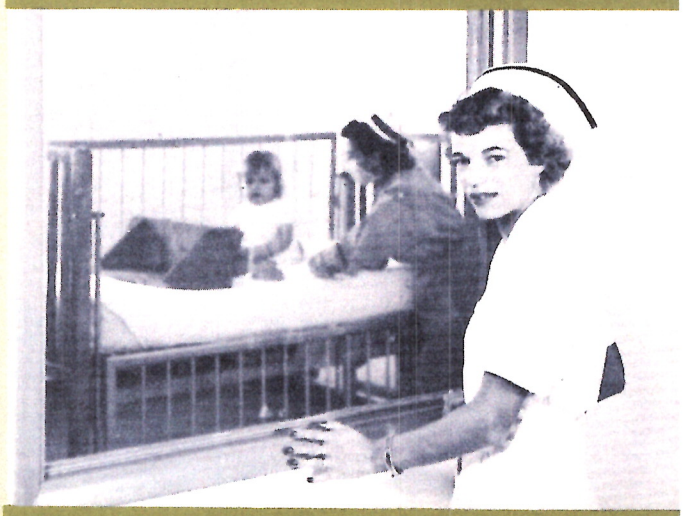
Mr. Tracy B. Hare, Administrator since the hospital's opening, supervises the activities of 200 nurses, aides, and technicians. With a medical staff of eighty-six attending physicians and seven residents (plus courtesy members), the hospital also conducts a pediatric affiliation for registered nurses and a graduate program for licensed practical nurses. Miss Mary B. Hutcheson directs nursing activities.

Because its facilities are made available to the Florida Crippled Children's Association in addition to the hospital's dischargees, the Outpatient Clinic is one of the busiest of services . . . having treated approximately 18,000 cases last year, more than half of which required physio-therapy. In-patient admissions for the same period ran just over 3,000.

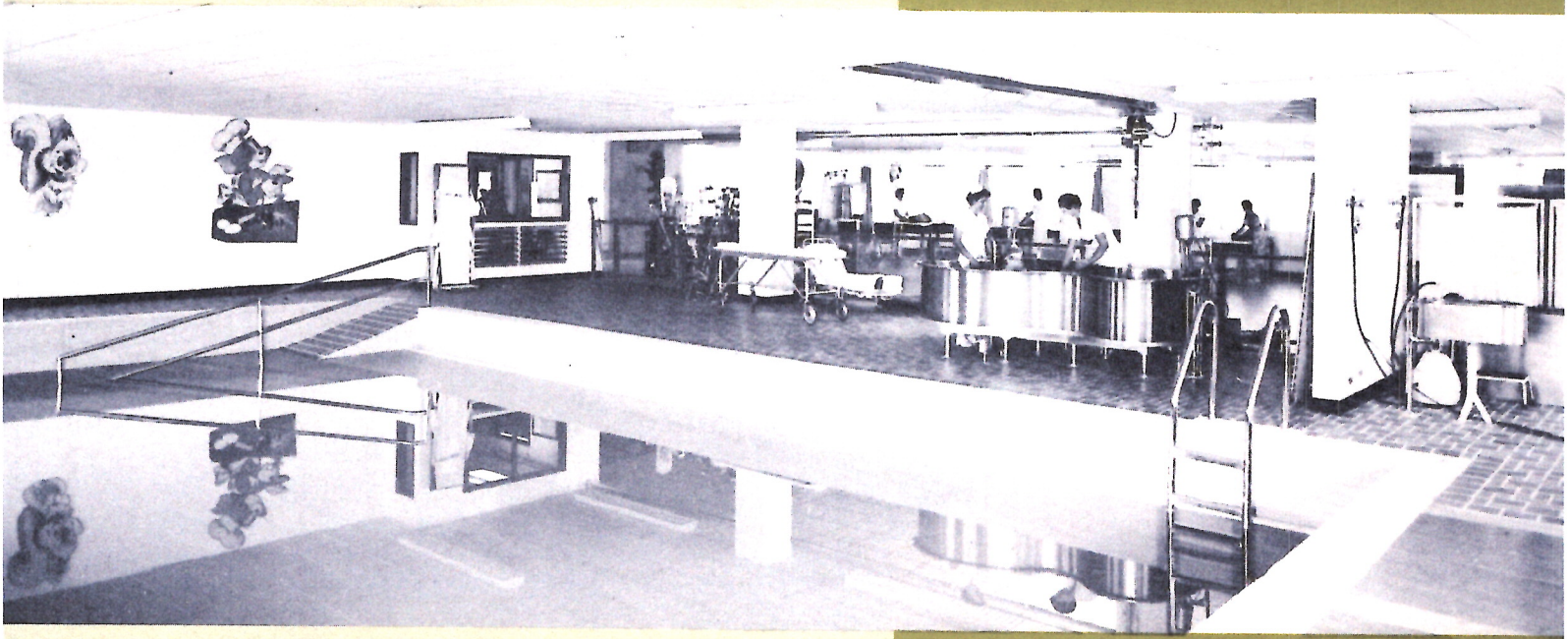
Keeping well babies well is as much a part of Variety Hospital's program as is the restoring to health of those who are sick or injured. To implement this program, the hospital provides offices for a branch of the Dade County Public Health Department and the visiting nurses who serve in that area.

Variety Children's Hospital is still growing. Recently a forty-bed addition and a much enlarged Physical Therapy Department were added. Fourteen duplex apartments for employees of the hospital are in the process of being completed. Plans for the future include an auditorium and student nurses' quarters. As in all such noble efforts, there is the constant desire to serve a greater number with the best there is of personnel and equipment.

Miss Mary B. Hutcheson, Director of Nursing, served three years in the Army Nurse Corps and has studied nursing at Western Reserve, Ohio State and Harvard Universities.



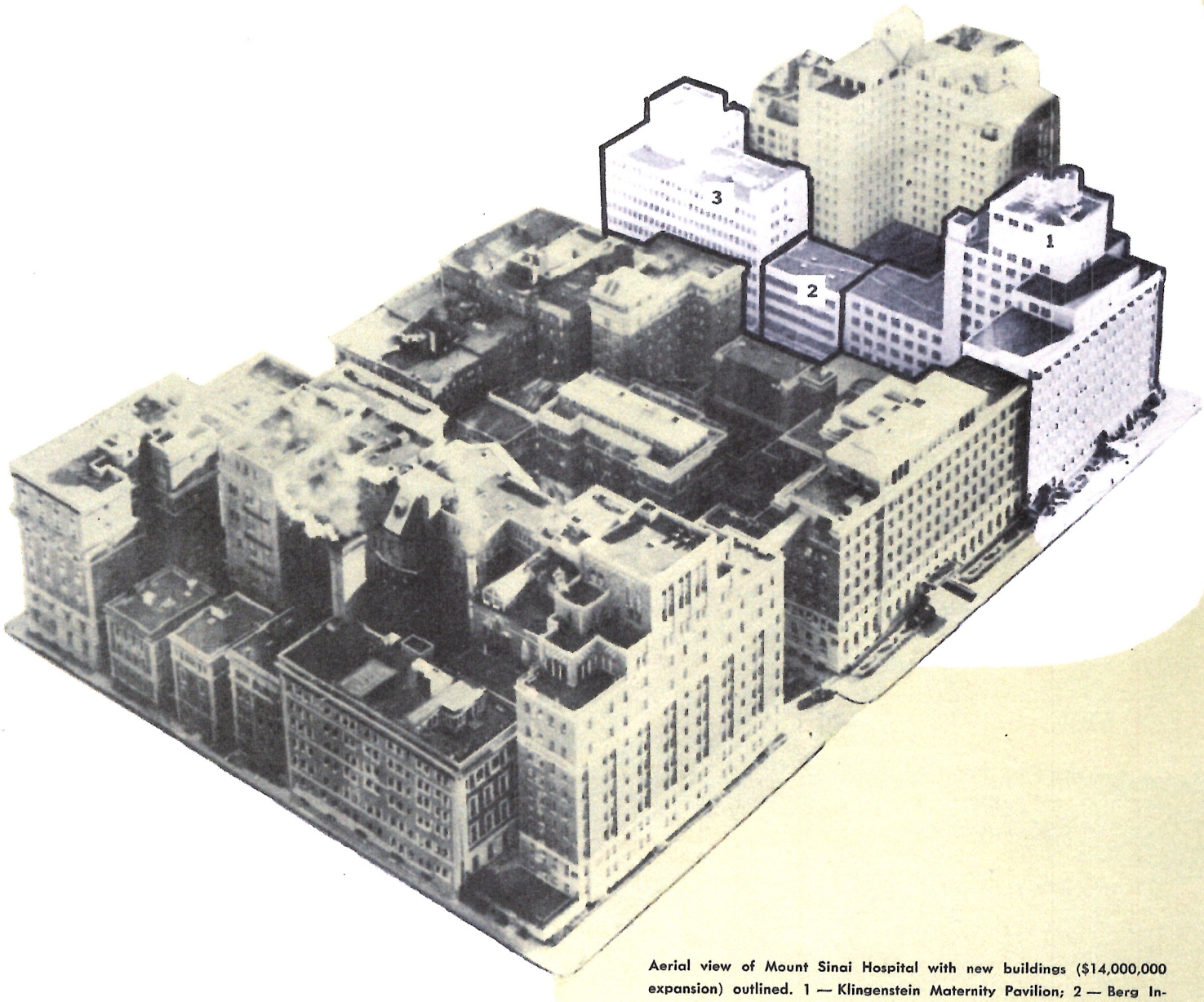
Mrs. Renee Armellini, assistant to Mrs. Ezell, the Pediatric supervisor, stands at a window with a view into "Isolation."



Variety Children's Physio-Therapy Department. Intended primarily for children, these excellent facilities are also serving adult polio and respiratory patients.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,

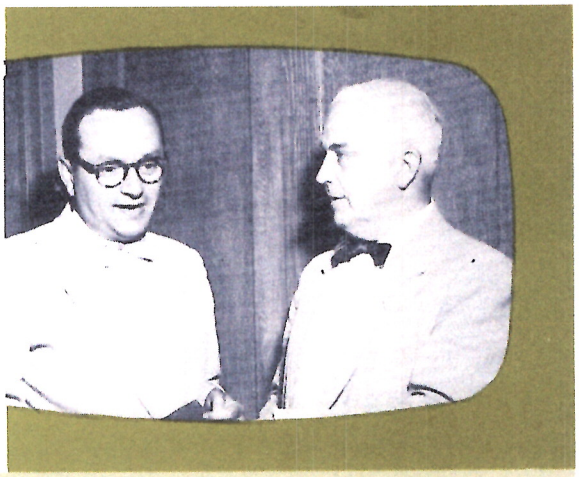
its credo: "for charitable



Aerial view of Mount Sinai Hospital with new buildings ($14,000,000 expansion) outlined. 1 — Klingenstein Maternity Pavilion; 2 — Berg Institute of Research; 3 — Atran Laboratory Building.

NEW YORK

and benevolent purposes"



Left, Harry Markowitz, assistant director and supervisor of purchases, and John B. Cubberley, supervising engineer, discussing the installation of the new Ohio Surg-o-beam lights.

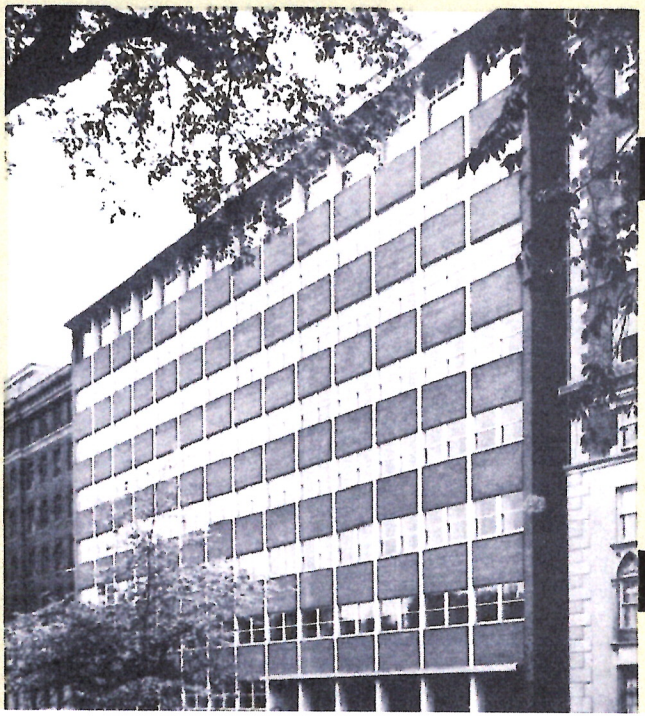
The Mount Sinai Hospital of New York, founded in 1852, is a thousand-bed medical center occupying a network of twenty-two buildings which cover an area of three square blocks in Manhattan, bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues and 98th and 101st Streets.

Chartered for "charitable and benevolent" purposes, Mount Sinai is a voluntary, non-profit hospital that has never deviated from its original credo. The hospital's wards, emergency service, and more than ninety specialized outpatient clinics still provide free and part-free medical care for almost seventy per cent of the persons of all races and creeds who come to the hospital in time of medical need. The spirited participation of some 2700 doctors, nurses, technicians and other personnel, under the able administration of Dr. Martin R. Steinberg, is required to conduct the vast program designed to care for 75,000 persons a year, sustain the largest research plan of any non-university hospital, and maintain a distinguished educational schedule attracting students from all continents.

With such a long history of service, Mount Sinai can look back to Civil War days when Federal troops were numbered among its patients. In succeeding years, its base hospital units served with distinction in World Wars I and II.

As years have passed, this great medical center has constantly met the profound challenges involved in the operation of

The Surg-o-beam in use in Mount Sinai Hospital surgeries.



The recently dedicated Klingenstein Maternity Pavilion, part of a $14,000,000 expansion program.

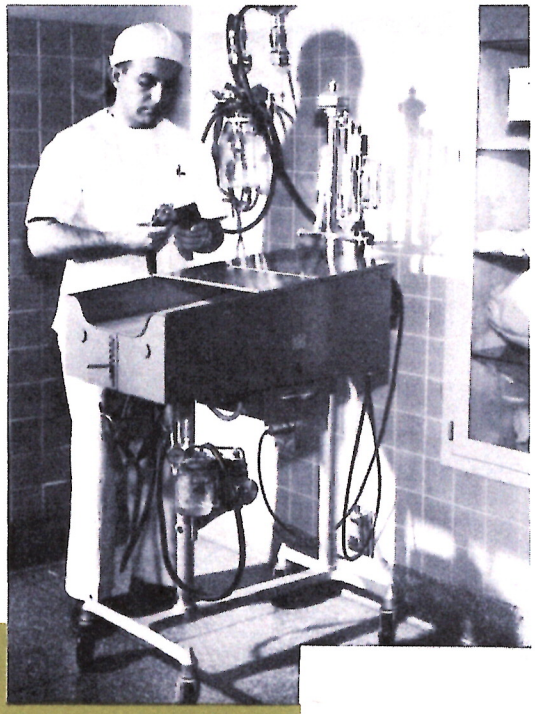
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, NEW YORK

an installation so complex. Changing concepts of scientific thought and practice have found Mount Sinai Hospital meeting such changes with flexibility of spirit. Prudent planning for future needs keeps it great and growing. In fact, it can be safely said that here in this hospital with its multiple units devoted to patient care, nurses' training, and extensive research activities, there is almost continual building and modernization in progress.

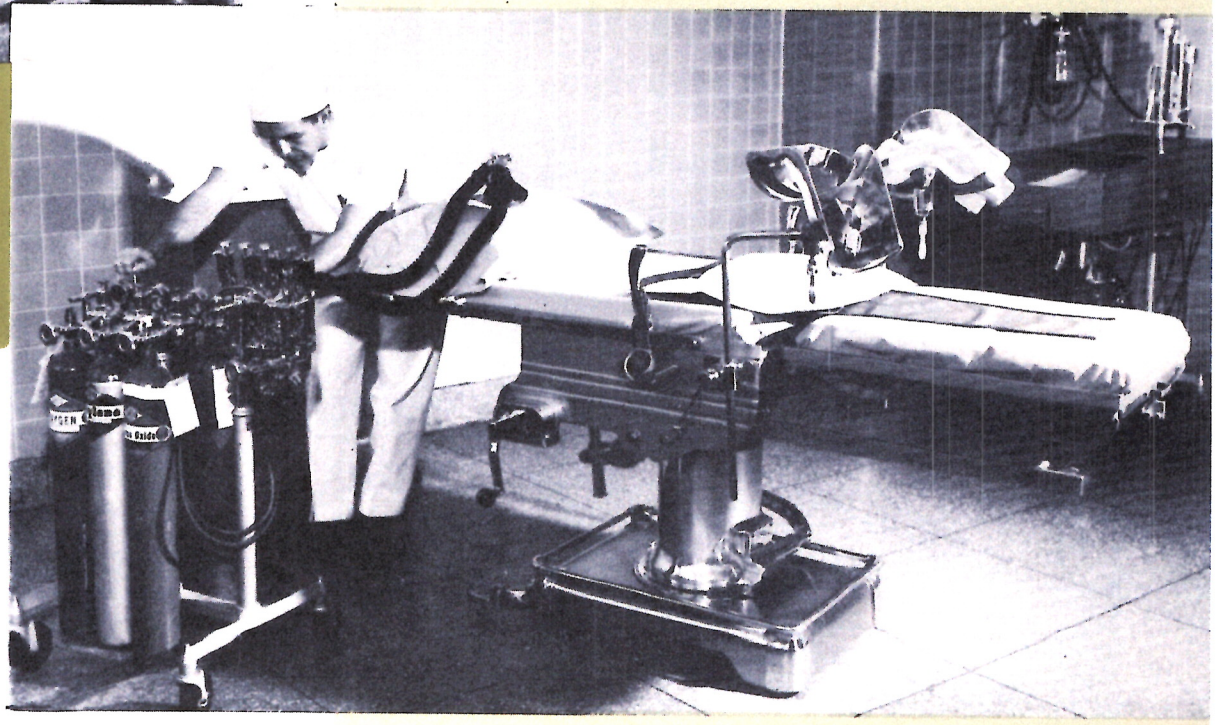
One of the most recent projects is the Magdalene and Charles Klingenstein Maternity Pavilion and two laboratories — the Atran General Laboratory and the Berg Institute of Research — and other facilities representing a $14,000,000 expansion of that section of the Hospital at 100th Street and Fifth Avenue. The recent formal dedication of these new additions was a proud and gratifying moment in the institution's Centenary Celebration. Architects for the new structures were Kahn & Jacobs, and consulting architects York & Sawyer, both New York firms.

If a hospital can be likened, for a moment, to a great body, with the physical plant representing the general framework — the Staff, the brain and "backbone" — perhaps the equipment can be thought of as the "hands" of this corporate installation. Hands, to function effectively, are best when well-formed, strong and dextrous. Equipment, too, gives top performance when it is skillfully designed and flawlessly made to meet tests of strength and adaptability. That is why, we believe, Ohio Chemical equipment, oxygen and medical gases were chosen to be an integral part of Mount Sinai's surgeries, delivery rooms, sterilizing rooms and other patient-care facilities.

An important adjunct of the Hospital is the Mount Sinai Hospital School of Nursing with its enrollment of almost 300 students representing many of the forty-eight states. Since its founding in 1881 — a year in which hospital



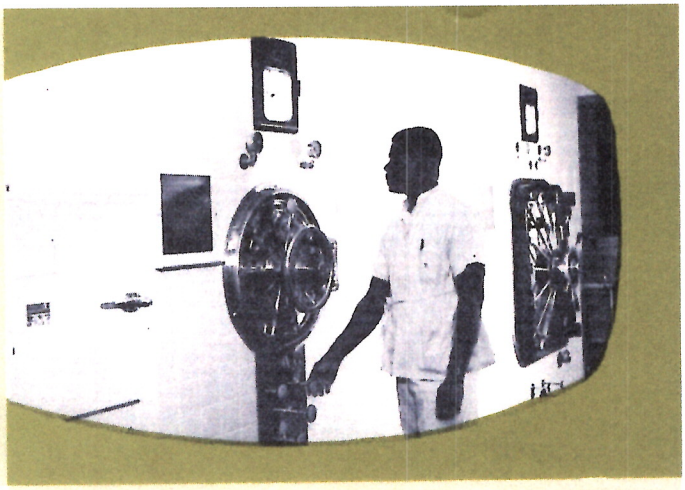
Delivery room resuscitator being inspected by resident physician.



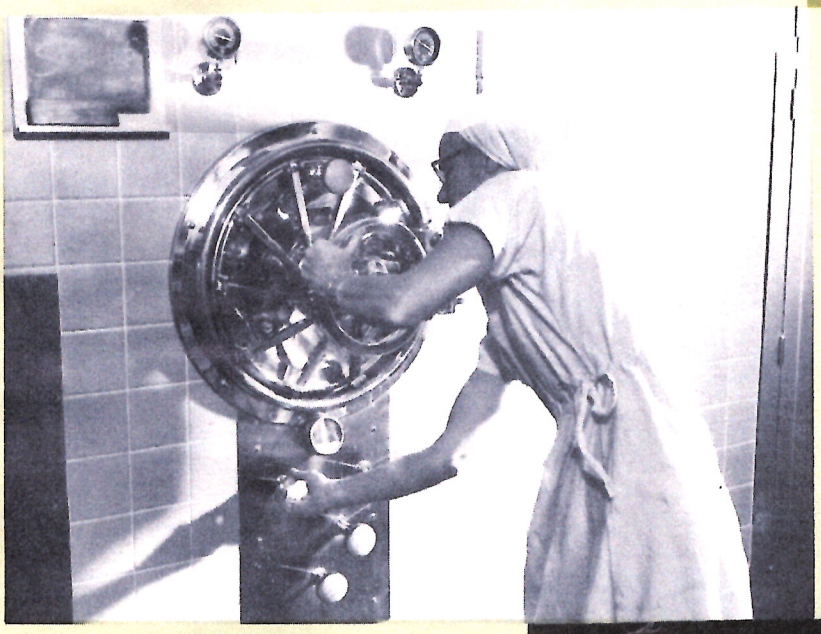
Resident physician adjusting pipeline leading from portable oxygen tanks to delivery room resuscitator.

directorates were still debating the propriety of permitting female nurses to care for male patients — the School of Nursing has graduated some 3700 nurses. Miss Grace A. Warman, an eminent educator in the field, is director of the school and of the hospital's nursing service.

With a rich tradition of contributions to the advancement of medical science and humanitarian achievement, Mount Sinai Hospital of New York takes its place among the great hospitals of our country.

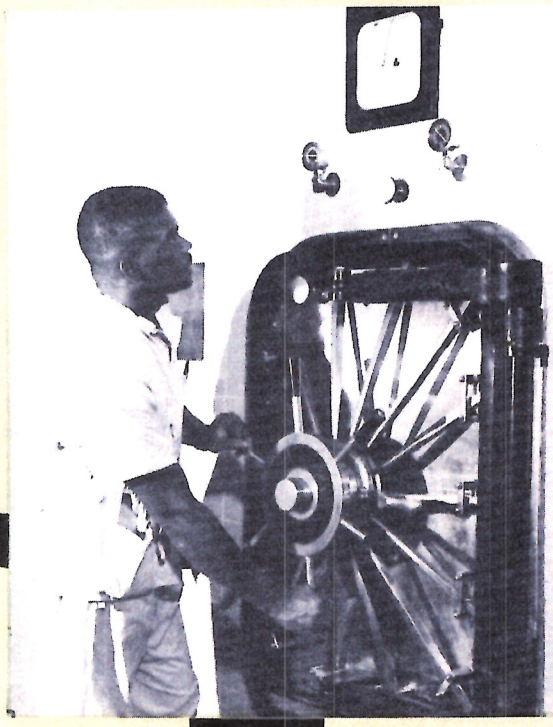


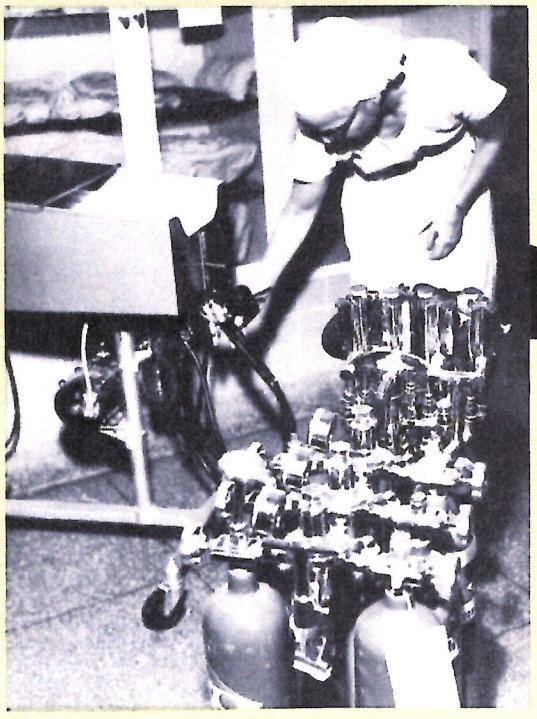
Central sterilizing room.



Ohio equipment located in sterilizing room between two delivery rooms. Nurse at the controls.

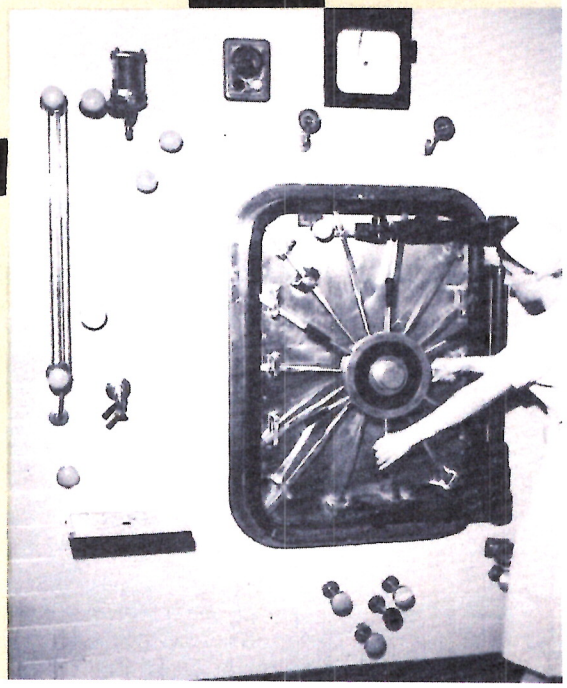
Technician opening an Ohio Chemical autoclave.





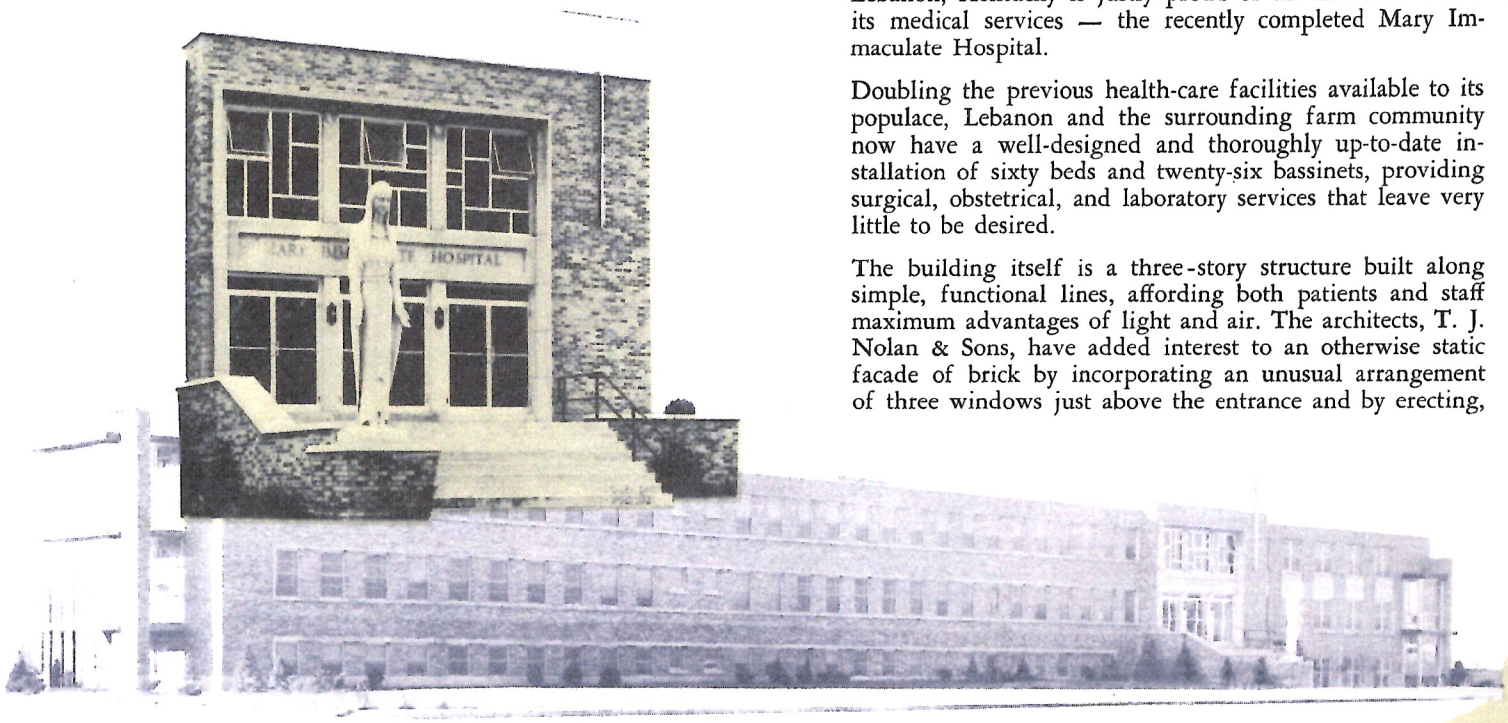
View of one of Mount Sinai's typical delivery rooms.

Nurse operating sterilizer in the formula room.



MARY IMMACULATE HOSPITAL

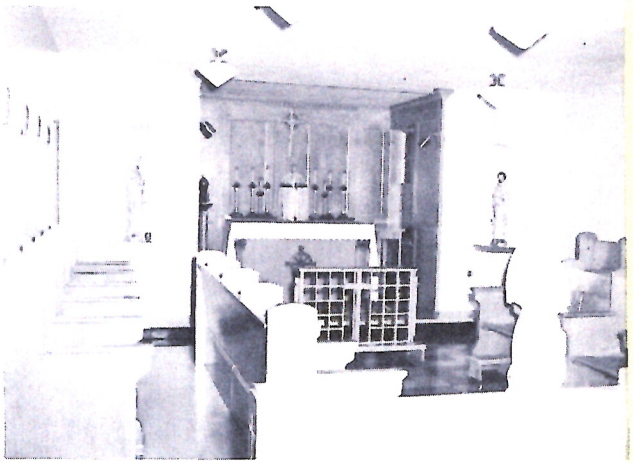
serves a small town and



Lebanon, Kentucky is justly proud of the fine addition to its medical services — the recently completed Mary Immaculate Hospital.

Doubling the previous health-care facilities available to its populace, Lebanon and the surrounding farm community now have a well-designed and thoroughly up-to-date installation of sixty beds and twenty-six bassinets, providing surgical, obstetrical, and laboratory services that leave very little to be desired.

The building itself is a three-story structure built along simple, functional lines, affording both patients and staff maximum advantages of light and air. The architects, T. J. Nolan & Sons, have added interest to an otherwise static facade of brick by incorporating an unusual arrangement of three windows just above the entrance and by erecting, at the foot of the steps that lead to the plate-glass doors, a ten-foot statue of the hospital's patron saint.



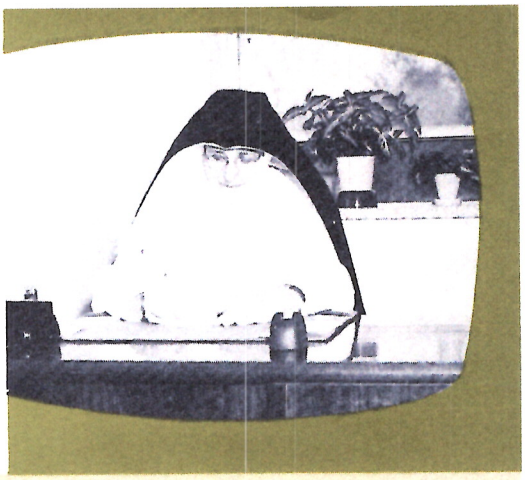
The hospital chapel is open at all times to patients, visitors, and staff.

Constructed at a cost of almost $700,000, Mary Immaculate Hospital was dedicated in December of 1951 and is owned by the Dominican Sisters of Springfield, Kentucky. Eight nuns of this Order now operate the hospital under the guidance of Sister Mary Bertrand. Five other registered nurses and twenty-one other aides and attendants comprise the nursing staff. The medical staff numbers ten active and six honorary members.

Service laboratories, BMR, X-ray, cystoscopic, and emergency treatment rooms are located on the ground floor as well as kitchen, dining, laundry facilities and living quarters for the nuns.

The maternity wing is located on the main floor. Two labor rooms, two Ohio-equipped delivery rooms, a formula room and two nurseries make up this section. The remainder of the wing is devoted to rooms for patients . . . rooms that take into consideration the fact that the right use of color in a hospital can be a pleasant part of the getting-well process. Walls, draperies, and bed spreads are in harmonious pastel

its surrounding farmlands

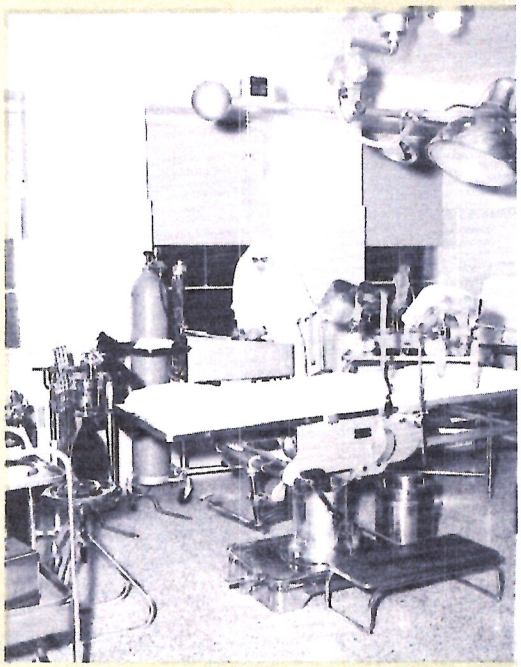


Administrator of Mary Immaculate Hospital is Sister Mary Bertrand, O.P.

shades. Built-in closets and bureaus are of blond maple. Wall-hung screen draperies are used in all non-private rooms.

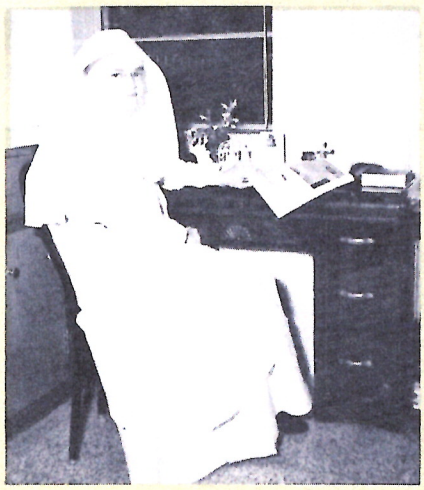
On the top floor are the two Ohio-equipped surgeries, Ohio-equipped central sterilizing room, the small chapel (open at all times to patients, visitors and staff), and additional rooms for those hospitalized. Most patient accommodations are single and double rooms, with a four-bed ward on each end of the two top floors. The two surgeries, as well as the rooms in the O.B. wing, are air conditioned and humidity controlled. Sound-proof ceilings keep corridor noises to a minimum, and the desks of the nursing stations are flush with the corridor walls, affording an easy view of the entire wing. Thus, in planning, great care has been taken to incorporate details of construction and equipment that will facilitate staff procedure and give maximum safety and comfort to the patient.

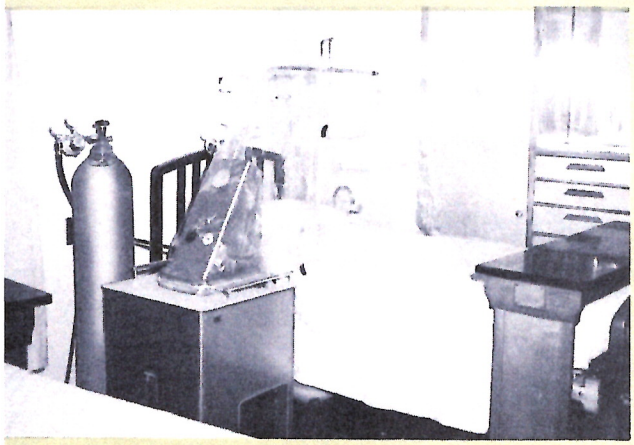
Located on a quiet hill at the edge of town, Mary Immaculate Hospital has about it an air of quiet serenity derived, no doubt, in large part from the well-designed building, the excellence of its equipment, the skillful use of color in its decor, and its staff's devotion to the healing work at hand.



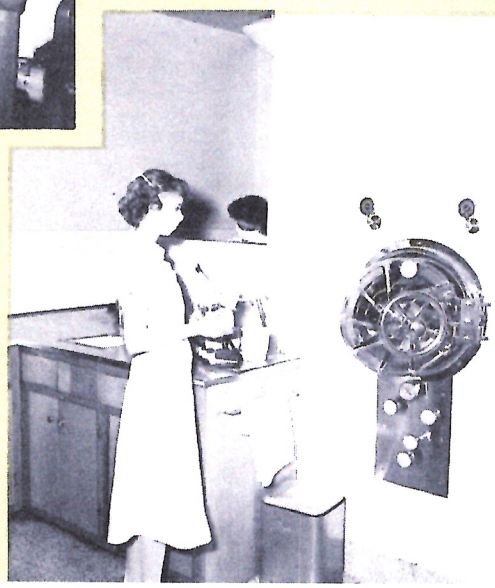
Sister Mary, O.P., R.N., stands near a resuscitator in one of the all-Ohio-equipped delivery rooms.

Sister Lucinda, O.P., R.N. is Operating Room Supervisor.

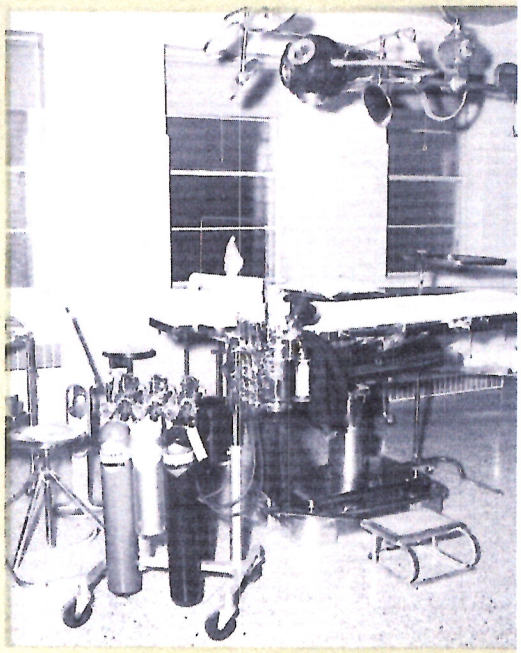




The Ohio 90A Oxygen Tent pictured as it would serve patients in one of the double rooms.

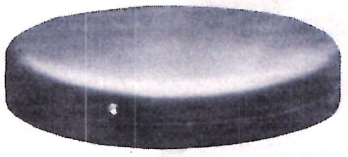


Ohio sterilizers are in use throughout the Hospital — this one is in the Formula Room.



A view of one of the hospital's two surgeries in which Ohio Chemical's equipment and gases play an important role.

News from Ohio Chemical



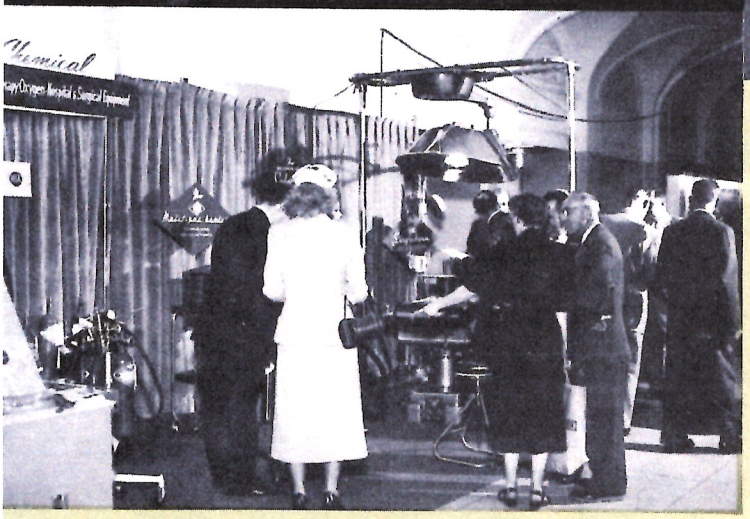
Newest addition to OHIO CHEMICAL'S complete line of conductive rubber parts is a conductive rubber seat pad for an anesthetist's stool. The pad provides protection against static charges which normally build up in the anesthesia area by carrying them to an electrical ground. The snug-fitting pad will not discolor clothing or the plating of the stool, and it meets the National Fire Protective Association's recommendations for conductivity of rubber parts. For full information, ask for Catalog No. 2073.

Write now for your list (Form No. 243) of available reprinted articles on a variety of subjects including Analgesia, Anesthesia, Anesthetic Gases, Oxygen Therapy, Trichlorethylene, Resuscitation and related topics. Revised and edited to August, 1953, this list contains titles, authors and date of publication of a number of excellent articles, all carefully selected from current literature, solely on the basis of their value.

Mr. Orville N. Booth, Administrator, St. Francis Memorial Hospital, San Francisco, and President, Western Hospital Association, 1953-54, inspects the new OHIO Surg-o-Beam with other St. Francis Hospital staff members and Mr. George Medford, OHIO Manager, Equipment Sales, San Francisco. Left to right: Miss Margaret Betkovich, Surgery Supervisor; Mr. Booth; Mr. Medford; Mr. Christopher Castle, Purchasing Agent; and Mr. Ray E. Copper, Director of Maintenance.

You were there ...

THE A.H.A. CONVENTION



It was a heart-warming experience for us to meet so many OHIO friends at the American Hospital Association convention in San Francisco. Many of the nine thousand people who attended the convention showed considerable interest in OHIO products — especially in the A7100 Table and the Surg-o-Beam which were demonstrated, in the Automatic Instrument Washer-Sterilizer and the Moist-Pac Heater.

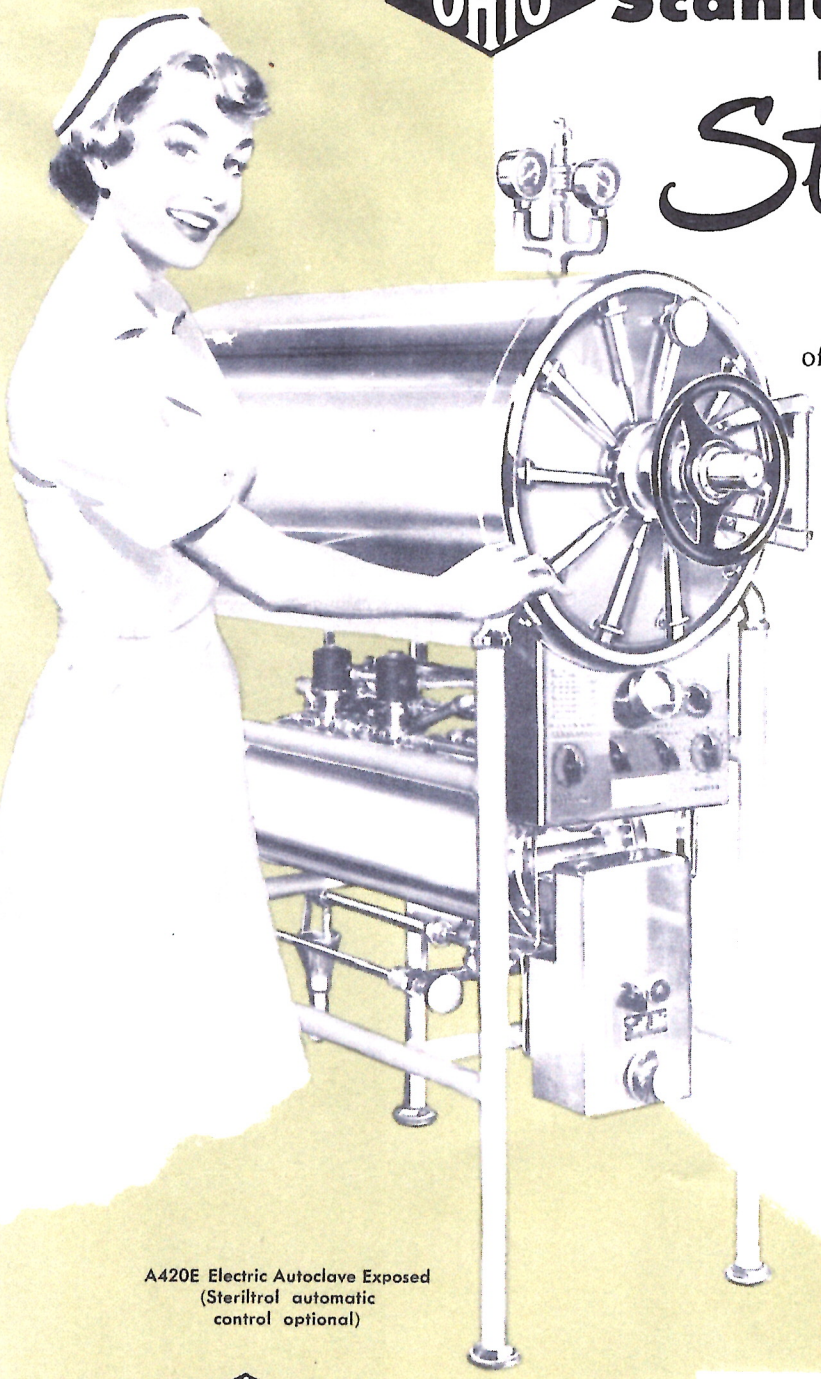
Mr. Lee Townsend, left, OHIO representative, San Francisco, demonstrates the new OHIO Automatic Instrument Washer-Sterilizer to Mr. Alfred E. Maffly, Administrator, Herrick Memorial Hospital, Berkeley, California.

New, Improved

OHIO Scanlan

PRESSURE DRESSING

Sterilizer



A420E Electric Autoclave Exposed
(Steriltrol automatic
control optional)

Besides perfect sterilization and drying of surgical dressings in minimum time, the advantages of this autoclave include:

- All-welded construction
- New Monel pressure-locked door with natural polished finish . . . presents improved appearance and quality
- Single-acting hinge
- Exclusive all-welded inner Monel shell with steam jacket surrounding chamber on sides and back. Eliminates condensation and provides faster drying . . . assures uniform temperature
- Automatic ejector to remove air and condensation
- All valves located within easy reach of the operator's hands
- Steritrol improved automatic control offered as optional equipment

Send for complete information about this new, improved sterilizer and the extensive Ohio line of sterilizers.

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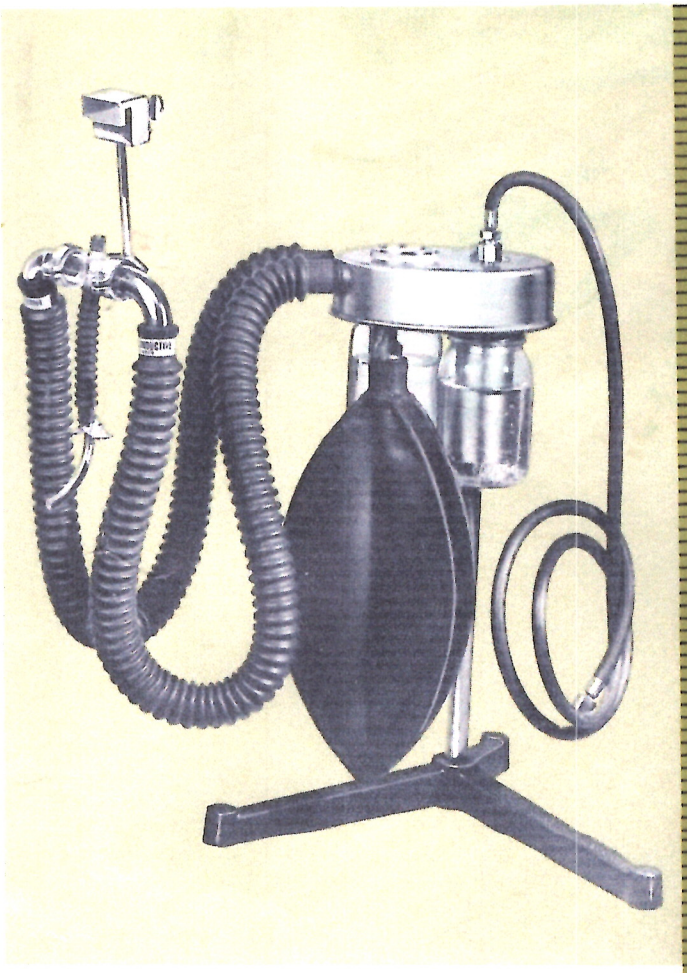
tracheotomy oxygen conditioner



The OHIO Tracheotomy Oxygen Conditioner is a specially designed oxygen humidifier developed for use by patients who must breathe through a Tracheotomy — particularly those requiring oxygen while in an "iron lung."

Invented by two University of Minnesota doctors, the device is now being manufactured under special license by the Ohio Chemical and Surgical Equipment Company.

Effective humidification, along with the supplying of extra oxygen to support feeble breathing, is the purpose of the Tracheotomy humidifier.

With production now on a regular commercial basis, the unit will undoubtedly become standard hospital equipment, ready to be placed in action when needed.

For more information, please request Catalog 2180.